US009022245B2

(12) United States Patent
Jordan et al.

(10) **Patent No.: US 9,022,245 B2**

(45) **Date of Patent: *May 5, 2015**

(54) **UNIVERSAL SUPPORT ARRANGEMENT FOR SEMI-MEMBRANE TANK WALLS**

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(*) Notice: Subject to any disclaimer, the term of this patent is extended or adjusted under 35 U.S.C. 154(b) by 0 days.

This patent is subject to a terminal disclaimer.

(21) Appl. No.: **13/847,858**

(22) Filed: **Mar. 20, 2013**

(65) **Prior Publication Data**

US 2013/0240541 A1 Sep. 19, 2013

Related U.S. Application Data

(63) Continuation of application No. 13/032,813, filed on Feb. 23, 2011, now Pat. No. 8,430,263, and a continuation of application No. 11/723,039, filed on Mar. 16, 2007, now Pat. No. 7,896,188.

(51) **Int. Cl.**

F17C 1/00 (2006.01)

B65D 25/00 (2006.01)

(Continued)

(52) **U.S. Cl.**

CPC .... ***B65D 25/00*** (2013.01); ***F17C 3/022*** (2013.01); ***F17C 3/027*** (2013.01); (Continued)

(58) **Field of Classification Search**

CPC .. F17C 3/022; F17C 3/0113; F17C 2270/027; F17C 2201/0157; F17C 2201/052; F17C 2203/015; F17C 2203/0304; F17C 2203/0358; F17C 2203/0604; F17C 2203/0619; F17C 2203/0629; F17C 2203/0643; F17C 2203/0646; F17C 2209/228

USPC .... 220/560, 565, 581, 586, 592, 646, 647; 114/74 T, 74 A; 137/376

See application file for complete search history.

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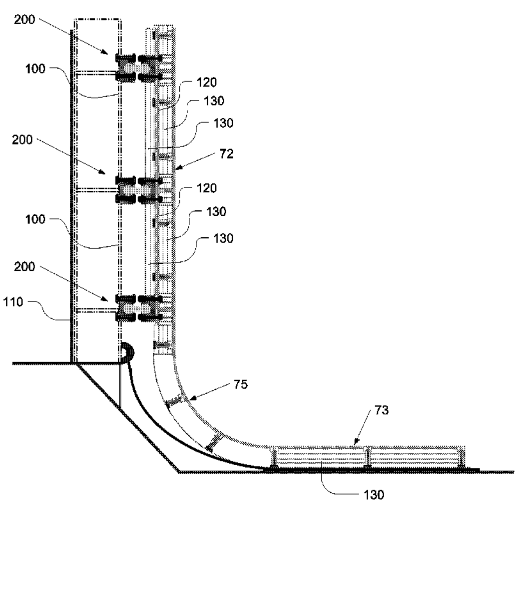
(57) **ABSTRACT**

Embodiments of the invention relate to support arrangements for semi-membrane tank walls and, more particularly, to a universal support assembly for tanks that experience thermal expansion and contraction. One embodiment of the invention may include a tank assembly having at least one tank wall, a support structure at least partially adjacent to the wall, and a link member coupling the tank to the support structure. The link member may be configured to accommodate relative movement between the tank and the support structure through rotation. The link member may be coupled to the tank wall by a ball and socket joint and coupled to the support structure with another ball and socket joint, allowing substantially unlimited in-plane movement of the tank wall relative to the support structure.

19 Claims, 10 Drawing Sheets



(51) **Int. Cl.**
F17C 3/02 (2006.01)
B65D 19/00 (2006.01)

(52) **U.S. Cl.**
CPC .. *F17C 2201/0157* (2013.01); *F17C 2201/052* (2013.01); *F17C 2203/015* (2013.01); *F17C 2203/0304* (2013.01); *F17C 2203/0358* (2013.01); *F17C 2203/0604* (2013.01); *F17C 2203/0619* (2013.01); *F17C 2203/0629* (2013.01); *F17C 2203/0643* (2013.01); *F17C 2203/0646* (2013.01); *F17C 2209/228* (2013.01); *F17C 2209/232* (2013.01); *F17C 2221/033* (2013.01); *F17C 2223/0153* (2013.01); *F17C 2223/0161* (2013.01); *F17C 2223/033* (2013.01); *F17C 2270/0107* (2013.01); *F17C 2270/0113* (2013.01); *F17C 2270/0134* (2013.01); ***B65D 19/00*** (2013.01)

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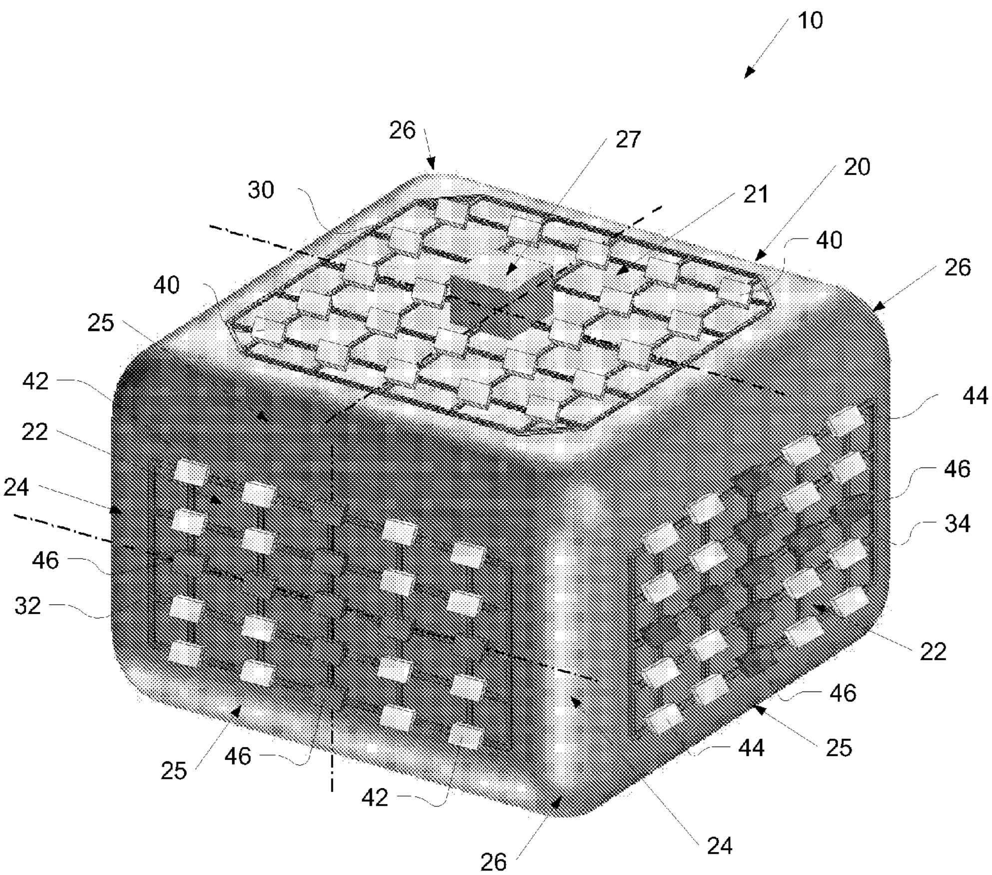
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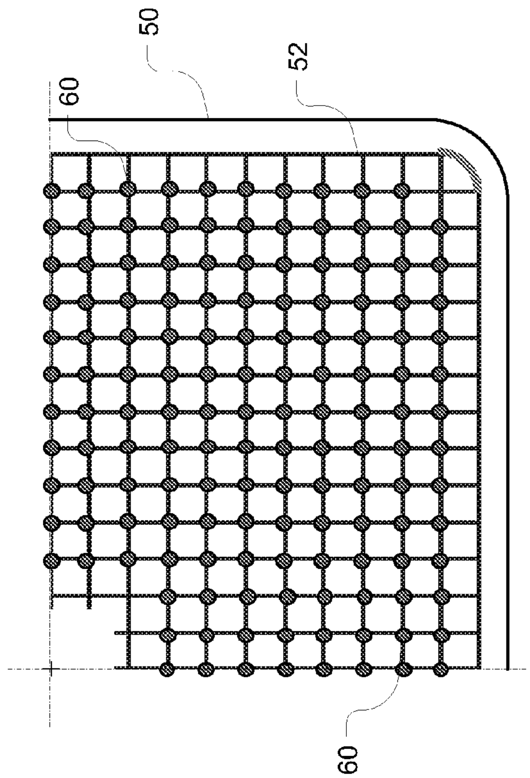
Figure 1



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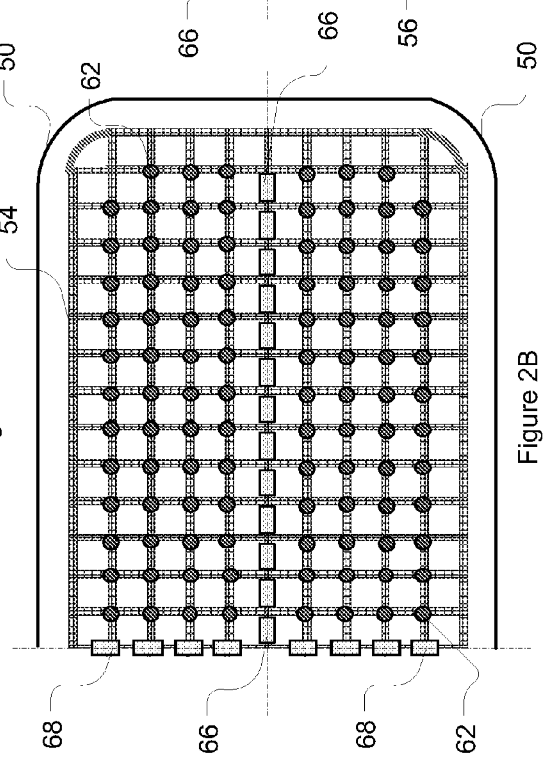

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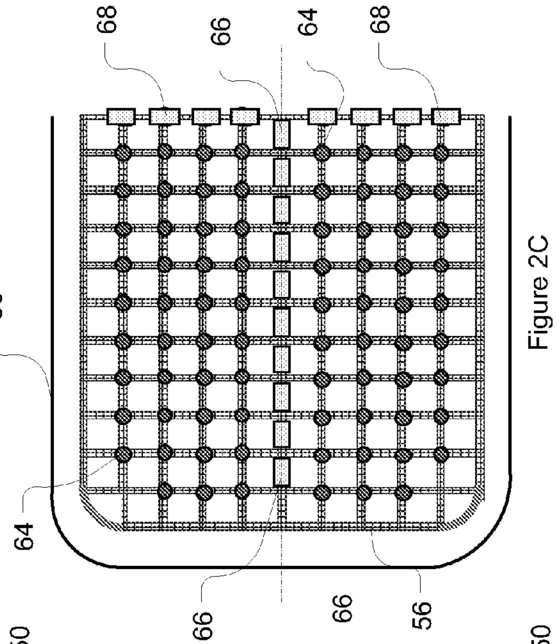


Figure 2C

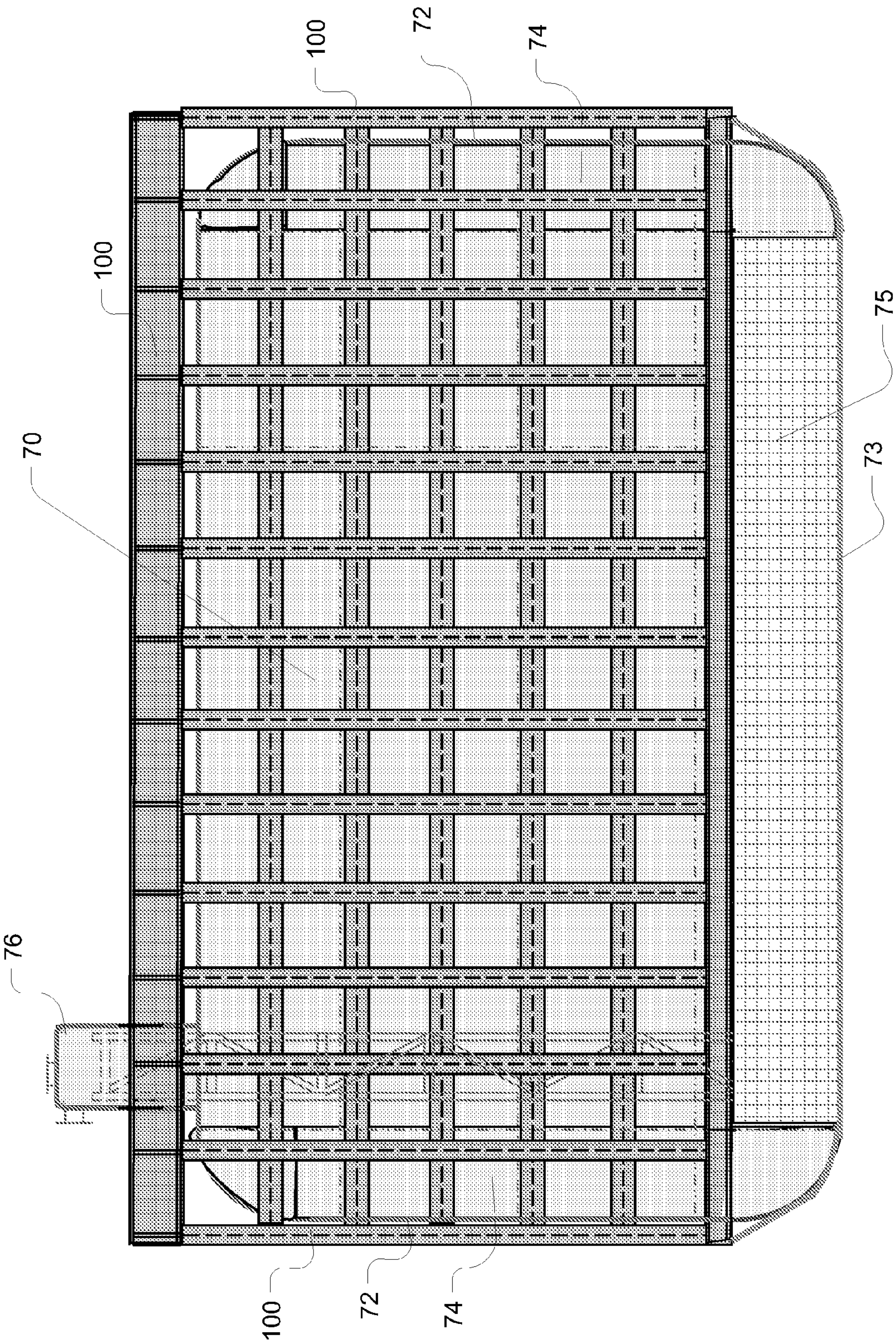
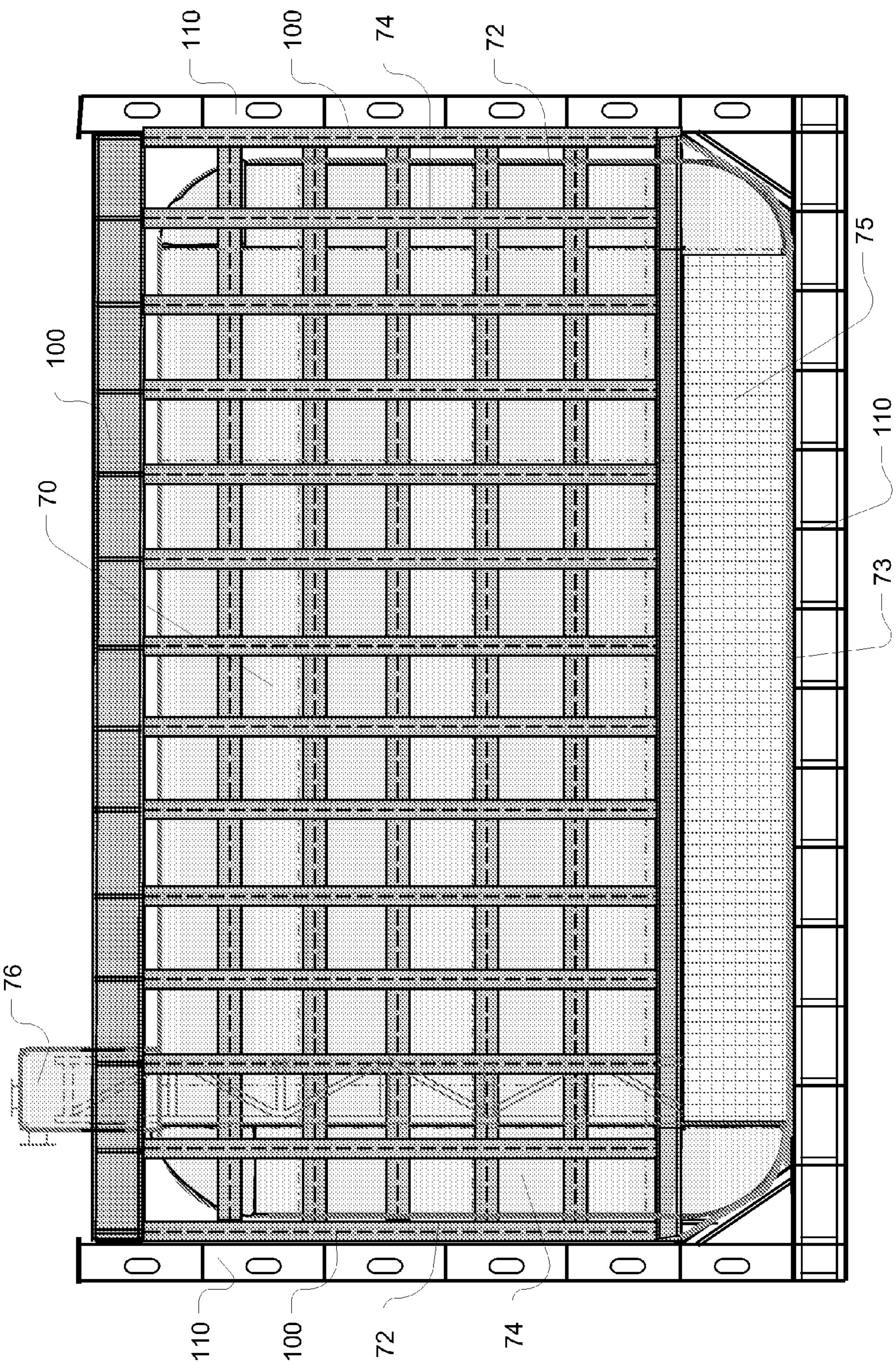


Figure 3A



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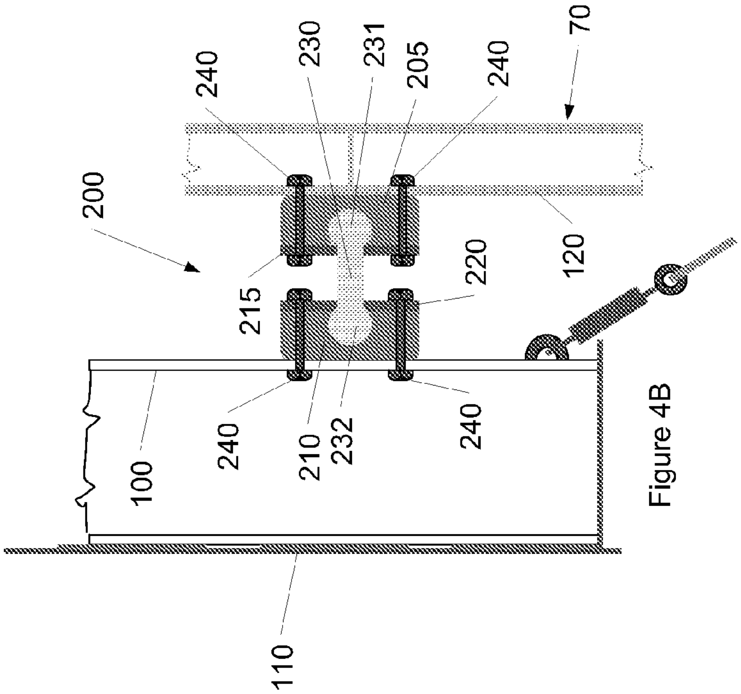

Figure 4B

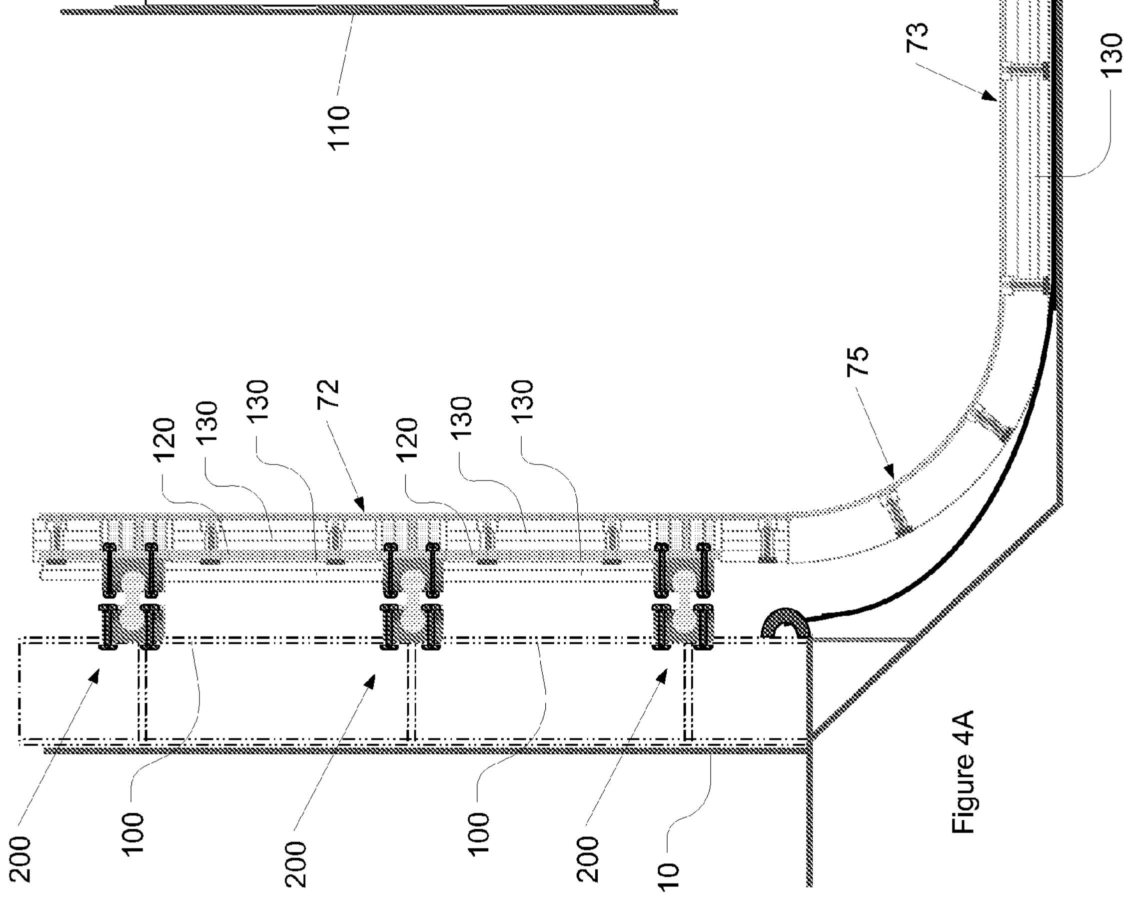

Figure 4A

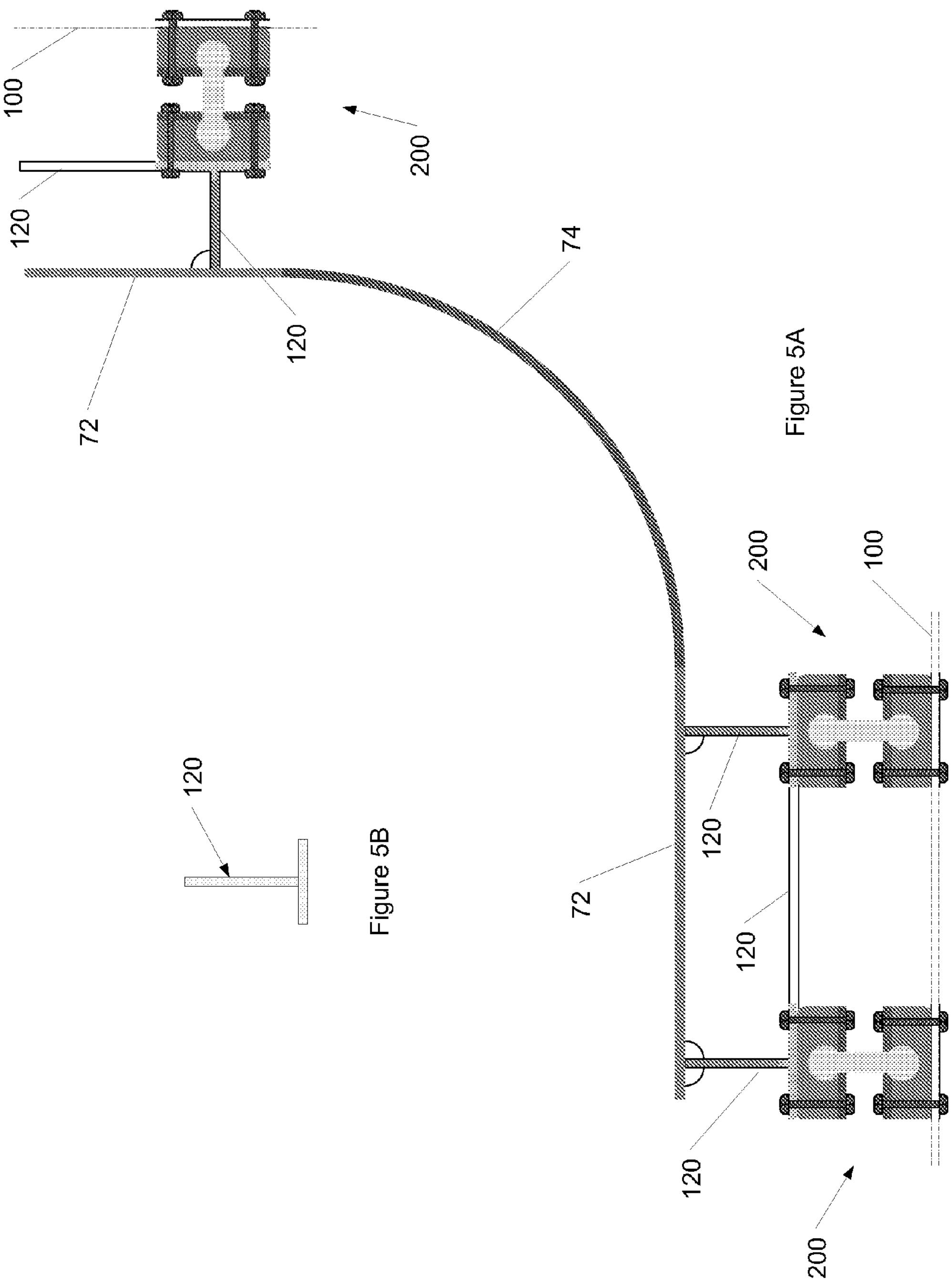

Figure 5A

Figure 5B

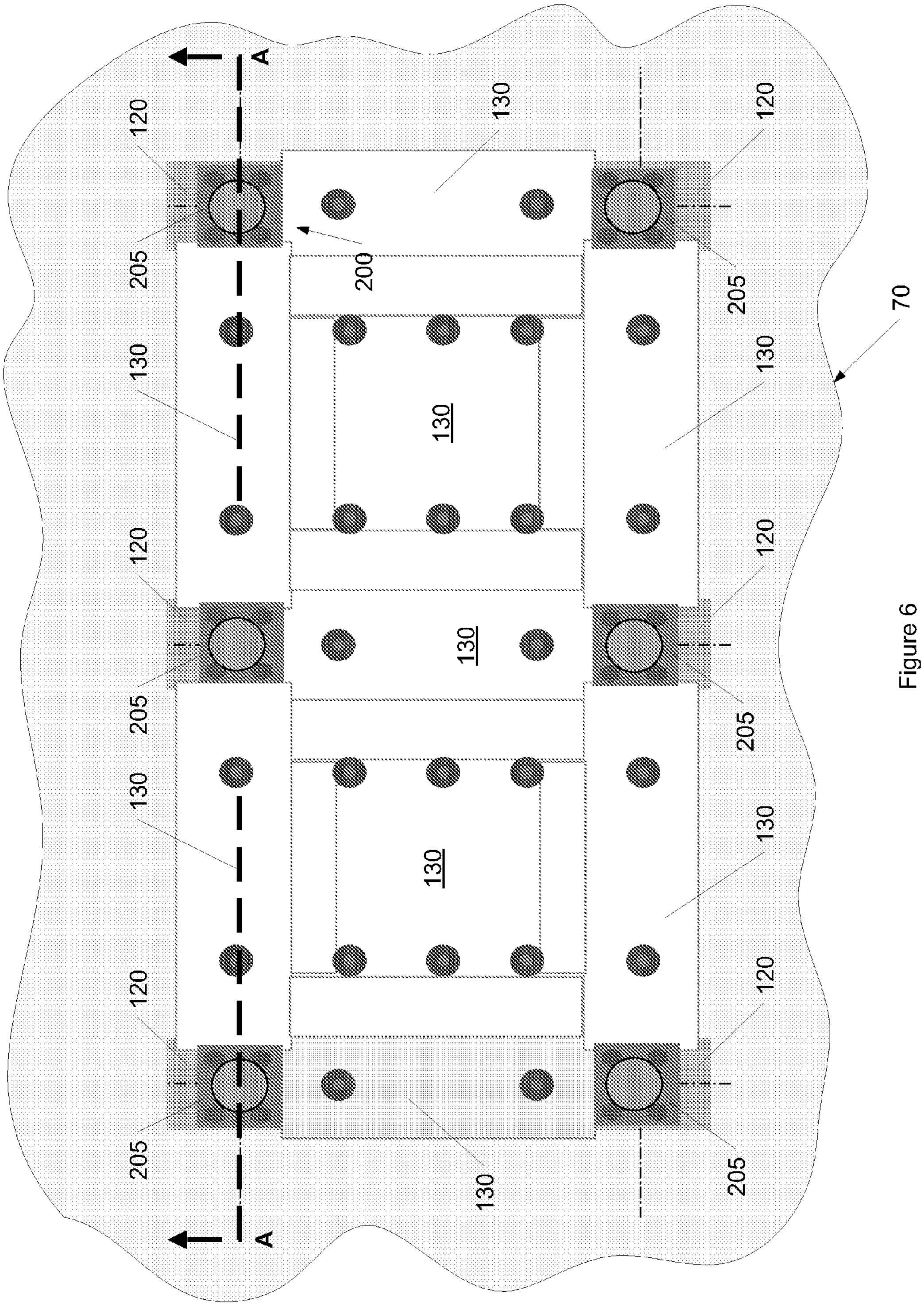
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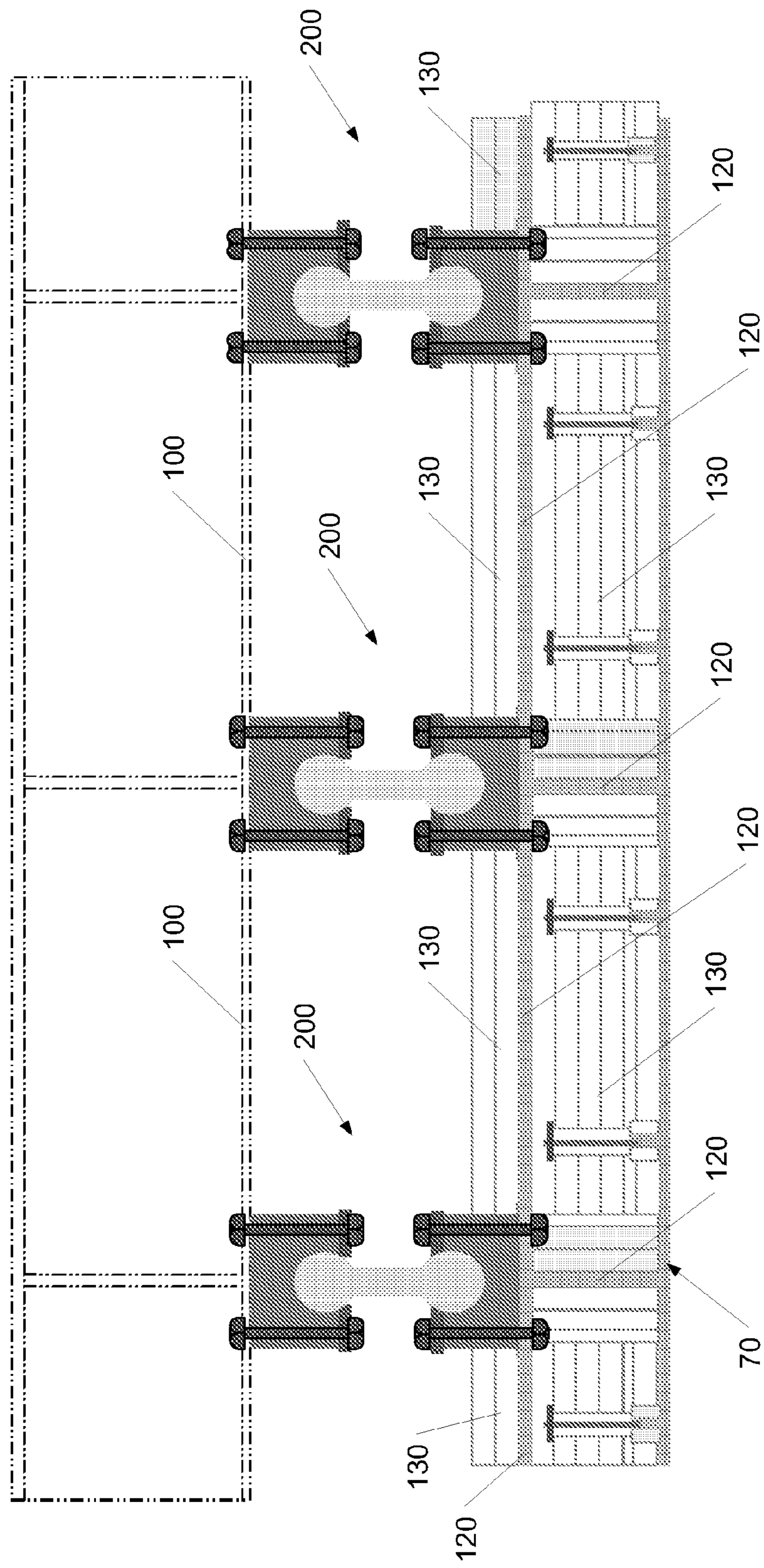
Figure 6



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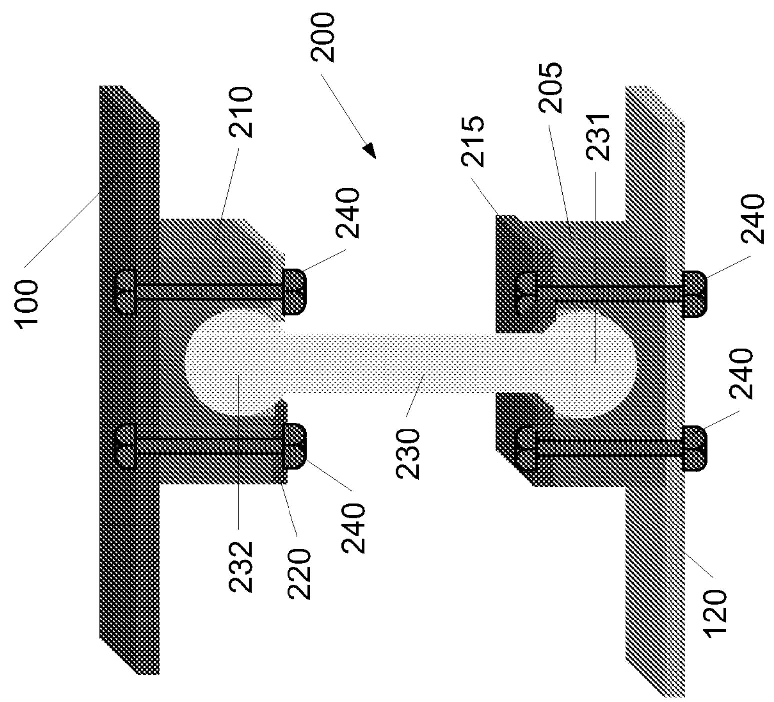

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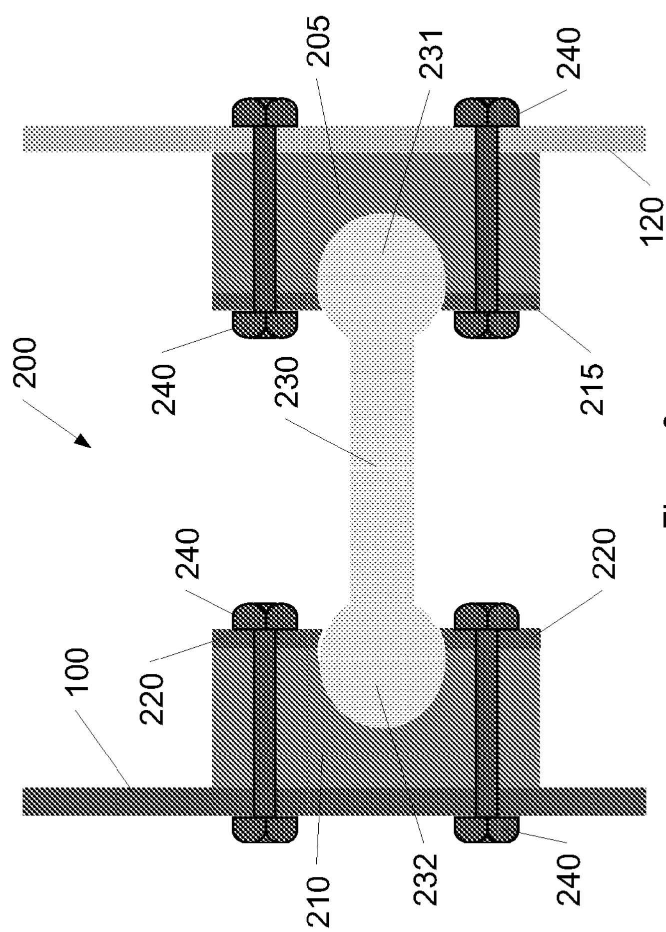
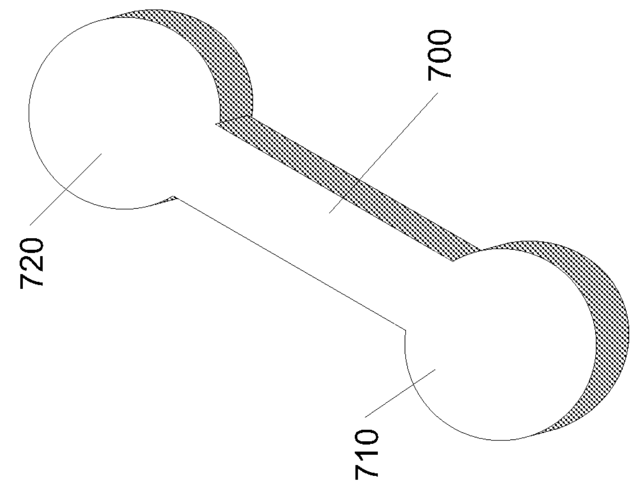


Figure 8



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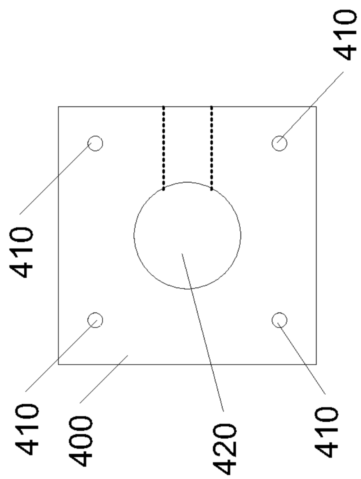

Figure 11

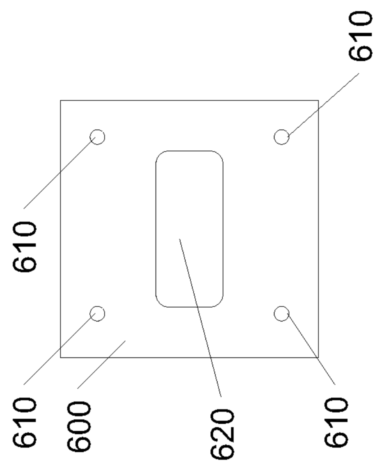

Figure 13

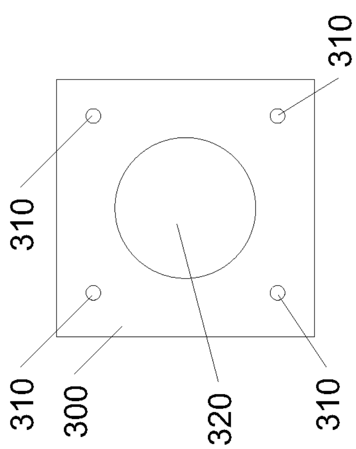

Figure 10

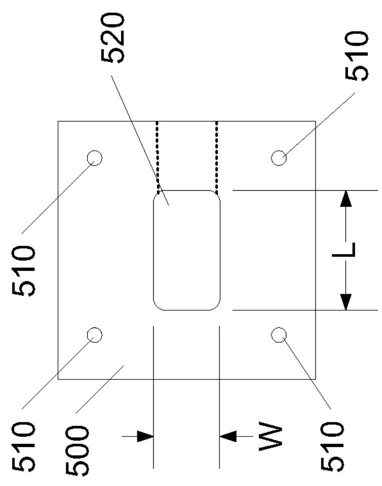

Figure 12

UNIVERSAL SUPPORT ARRANGEMENT FOR SEMI-MEMBRANE TANK WALLS

CROSS-REFERENCE TO RELATED APPLICATION(S)

This application is a continuation of U.S. patent application Ser. No. 13/032,813, filed Feb. 23, 2011, which is a continuation of U.S. patent application Ser. No. 11/723,039, filed on Mar. 16, 2007, and issued on Mar. 1, 2011 as U.S. Pat. No. 7,896,188.

FIELD OF THE INVENTION

Embodiments of the present invention relate to support arrangements for semi-membrane tank walls and, more particularly, to a universal support assembly for tanks that experience thermal expansion and contraction.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

U.S. Pat. No. 5,727,492 discloses an example of a semi-membrane tank capable of holding liquefied gases such as liquefied natural gas ("LNG"). Semi-membrane tanks for this purpose, however, lack sufficient wall strength and rigidity to be self-supporting and use a supporting structure to transfer load from the semi-membrane walls to surrounding structure. The supporting structure typically includes a grid of beams connected to the semi-membrane walls and connected to an arrangement of support assemblies connecting the grid of beams to a surrounding structure. When a semi-membrane tank is installed in a ship or other containment structure, the structure of the ship may serve as the surrounding structure connecting to the support assemblies. Due to the low temperatures required to transport or store liquefied gases, insulating material or support blocks with low thermal conductivity are typically used to thermally isolate the semi-membrane tank from the surrounding structure.

The temperatures experienced by a semi-membrane tank fluctuate dramatically between ambient temperature and the very low temperatures of liquefied gases, such as −161 degrees Celsius for LNG. Depending on the coefficient of thermal expansion ("CTE") of the semi-membrane tank material, this temperature fluctuation results in thermal contractions when the semi-membrane tank cools. If the semi-membrane tank is rigidly attached to the surrounding structure, the thermal contractions and expansions during temperature fluctuations of the tank may induce unacceptable stresses on the surrounding structure. To alleviate this condition, the support assemblies connecting the semi-membrane tank and the surrounding structure may be configured to allow for relative movement between the semi-membrane tank and the surrounding structure.

U.S. Pat. No. 6,971,537 shows a support arrangement for a semi-membrane LNG tank having a support assembly allowing relative motion between the semi-membrane tank wall and the surrounding structure in two orthogonal directions. More particularly, the support assemblies include a complicated set of grooves and brackets that receive a connecting element in a linear sliding motion. The support arrangement provides for linear sliding motion in a groove in a first direction and linear sliding motion in a bracket in another direction. Although the horizontal center line of the LNG tank disclosed in the U.S. Pat. No. 6,971,537 may be supported in the vertical direction, the support assemblies disclosed allow the tank to expand and contract in the vertical and horizontal directions using the linear sliding configuration of the support assemblies.

The support assemblies of U.S. Pat. No. 6,971,537 are imbedded in the insulation covering the semi-membrane tank and requires a flexible boot to be installed around each support assembly. The flexible boot requires inspection and maintenance throughout the life of the semi-membrane tank, which can be costly because inspection typically requires the removal and replacement of tank insulation. Additionally, because the support assemblies only slide linearly along orthogonal directions, each row of support assemblies need to be installed along different radial paths from the center of the tank in order to achieve in-plane unrestricted movement. The configuration of support blocks on the semi-membrane tanks connecting to the support assemblies also complicates the manufacturing of and installation of the complex supporting assemblies. Because the support assemblies slide relative to the supporting blocks, an insulation gap around the support block is necessary to allow for free movement of the support assemblies during thermal expansion and contraction. This may function to increase heat loss to the liquefied gas containment system and increase the boil-off rate. Additionally since the support blocks are required to transfer the thermal and dynamic loads from the tank to the surrounding structure, they may become quite large complicating handling and installation and increasing installation/erection costs.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

Embodiments of the invention include a tank assembly having at least one tank wall, a support structure at least partially adjacent to the wall, and a link member coupling the tank to the support structure. The link member may be configured to accommodate relative movement between at least a portion of the tank and the support structure. The link member may include a first end coupled to the wall and configured to rotationally move relative to the wall and a second end coupled to the support structure and configured to rotationally move relative to the support structure.

Another embodiment of the invention may include a support arrangement for a semi-membrane tank having a first plurality of support members at least partially adjacent to a semi-membrane tank having a first wall and a first plurality of support assemblies coupling the first wall to the first plurality of support members. Each of the first plurality of support assemblies may include a first link member having a first end rotationally coupled to the first wall and a second end rotationally coupled to the first plurality of support members. Each of the first plurality of support assemblies may be configured to accommodate relative movement between at least a portion of the first wall and the first plurality of support members.

Another embodiment of the invention may include an assembly for storing liquefied gas having a semi-membrane tank with a first wall, a plurality of support members at least partially adjacent to the first wall, and a first plurality of support assemblies configured to couple the first wall to the plurality of support members. Each of the first plurality of support assemblies may include a first link member having a first end rotationally coupled to the first wall and a second end rotationally coupled to at least one of the plurality of support members. Each of the first plurality of support assemblies may be configured to accommodate relative rotational movement between at least a portion of the first wall and the first plurality of support members.

Another embodiment of the invention may include a support assembly for a tank wall having a link member with a first end and a second end, a first ball and socket joint coupled to the first end of the link member and configured to couple to a semi-membrane tank wall, and a second ball and socket joint coupled to the second end of the link member and configured to couple to a semi-membrane support structure.

Embodiments of the invention may also include a method of supporting a tank wall by rotationally coupling a tank wall to a supporting structure and accommodating movement of the tank wall relative to the supporting structure.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

FIG. **1** schematically illustrates a semi-membrane tank and support arrangement in accordance with an embodiment of the invention;

FIGS. **2**A, **2**B, and **2**C schematically illustrate a top view, side view, and end view, respectively, of an example of a support arrangement for one quarter of a semi-membrane tank in accordance with an embodiment of the invention;

FIG. **3**A schematically illustrates an example of a semi-membrane tank and carriage structure in accordance with an embodiment of the invention;

FIG. **3**B schematically illustrates an example of the semi-membrane tank and carriage structure shown in FIG. **3**A installed in a permanent structure in accordance with an embodiment of the invention;

FIG. **4**A schematically illustrates a cross section of a portion of the semi-membrane tank and surrounding structure in accordance with an embodiment of the invention;

FIG. **4**B schematically illustrates an example of a universal support assembly in accordance with embodiments of the invention;

FIG. **5**A schematically illustrates a top view of a portion of a semi-membrane tank in accordance with an embodiment of the invention;

FIG. **5**B illustrates a cross-section of a stiffener in accordance with an embodiment of the invention;

FIG. **6** schematically illustrates a plan view of a portion of a wall of a semi-membrane tank in accordance with an embodiment of the invention;

FIG. **7** schematically illustrates a cross-section of a portion of the tank wall with insulation shown in FIG. **6** along line A-A;

FIG. **8** schematically illustrates a cross-section of a universal support assembly in accordance with an embodiment of the invention;

FIG. **9** schematically illustrates a perspective view of the universal support assembly shown in FIG. **8**;

FIG. **10** schematically illustrates a plan view of the top of a supporting block in accordance with an embodiment of the invention;

FIG. **11** schematically illustrates a plane view of the top of a retainer plate in accordance with an embodiment of the invention;

FIG. **12** schematically illustrates a plane view of the top of another retainer plate in accordance with an embodiment of the invention;

FIG. **13** schematically illustrates a plane view of the top of another supporting block in accordance with an embodiment of the invention; and

FIG. **14** schematically illustrates a perspective view of a link member in accordance with an embodiment of the invention.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENTS

Embodiments of the invention relate to support assemblies and an arrangement of support assemblies for use with a semi-membrane tank wall capable of holding liquefied gases such as liquefied natural gas ("LNG"). The support arrangement may be configured to allow thermal expansion and contraction of a semi-membrane tank wall upon changes in temperature due to filling or emptying the tank. The support assemblies may be configured to provide a support arrangement for semi-membrane tank walls which permits relative motion of the tank walls with respect to the surrounding support structure while providing thermal insulation between the tank and the surrounding structure.

FIG. **1** schematically illustrates an example of a support arrangement **10** for a semi-membrane tank **20** in accordance with an embodiment of the invention. The semi-membrane tank **20** may include a top wall **21**, four side walls **22**, and a bottom wall **23** (not shown in FIG. **1**). The tank **20** may also include a cylindrical vertical corner **24**, upper and lower cylindrical horizontal corners **25**, and spherical corner caps **26**. The tank **20** may be fabricated out of various metals such as, for example, 9% Nickel steel or aluminum (Grade 5083), with the top, side, and bottom walls may be fabricated out of flat panels. The tank may also include a pipe tower **27** positioned either at the center or at the end of the top wall **21** and capable of facilitating the filling and emptying of the tank.

The top wall **21** may include stiffeners **30** arranged in a grid pattern. Likewise, the side walls **22** may include stiffeners **32** arranged in a grid pattern and stiffeners **34** arranged in a grid pattern as illustrated in FIG. **1**. The stiffeners **30**, **32**, and **34** may be formed as "T" members as discussed in greater detail below. The stiffeners **30**, **32**, and **34** also provide an attachment structure for universal support assemblies **40** on the top wall **21**, universal support assemblies **42** on one side wall **22**, and universal support assemblies **44** on another side wall **22**. The side walls **22** also include anchor support assemblies **46** positioned on each of the horizontal and vertical center lines of the side walls. Although not shown in FIG. **1**, each of the side walls **22** include stiffeners and support assemblies.

As discussed in greater detail below, the universal support assemblies **40**, **42**, and **44** provide relative motion between a surrounding support structure and the tank **20**. The support assemblies **46** may be configured as anchor supports that provide in-plane and normal support while allowing relative movement along the centerlines. For example, the support assemblies **46** arranged on the horizontal centerline shown in FIG. **1** may be configured to provide vertical support and support normal to the sidewall **22** while allowing relative movement along the horizontal centerline direction. The combined relative movement of the support assemblies **40**, **42**, **44**, and **46** may be arranged to accommodate the thermal expansion and contraction of the tank **20**. It should be understood that the number and arrangement of the stiffeners **30**, **32**, and **34** and the support assemblies **40**, **42**, **44**, and **46** shown in FIG. **1** may be changed and reconfigured according to the size and shape of the tank **20**.

FIGS. **2**A, **2**B, and **2**C schematically illustrate an example of one quarter of a semi-membrane tank **50** and a support arrangement for the quarter of the semi-membrane tank **50** in accordance with an embodiment of the invention. The tank **50** shown in FIGS. **2**A, **2**B, and **2**C is an example of a larger semi-membrane tank than the semi-membrane tank **20** shown in FIG. **1**. It should be understood that support arrangements in accordance with embodiments of the invention may be used with different sized and shaped semi-membrane tanks

For instance, the semi-membrane tank shown in FIG. **1** is a ¼ scale test tank with a capacity of 225 cubic meters. It should be understood that tank dimensions may be varied to obtain an unlimited range of storage capacities in order to fit within a ship, floating barge, or other such floating or land-based support structure. Additionally, the tank arrangement in FIG. **2** depicts an example of an embodiment of the invention applied to a semi-membrane tank having an internal volume of 40,000 m^3 which approximates the capacity of current cargo tank sizes. While FIG. **2** depicts a regular prismatic shape, the semi-membrane tank may be alternatively shaped and sized to suit any ship, barge, or other support structure in order to maximize overall storage volume.

FIG. **2**A schematically represents a top plan view of one quarter of the tank **50** and stiffeners **52**. FIG. **2**B schematically represents a side elevation view of half of one side wall of the tank **50** and the associated stiffeners **54**. Likewise, FIG. **2**C schematically represents an end elevation view of one half of one side of the of the tank **50** and the associated stiffeners **56**.

In FIG. **2**A, universal support assemblies **60** (shown representatively as a shaded circle) may be typically arranged at the intersections of the grid pattern for the stiffeners **52**, which may be spaced according to the tank loading. Likewise, universal support assemblies **62**, shown in FIG. **2**B, may be arranged at the intersections of the grid pattern for the stiffeners **54**. Finally, universal support assemblies **64**, shown in FIG. **2**C, may be arranged at the intersections of the grid pattern for the stiffeners **56**.

The support assemblies **66** (shown representatively as a shaded square) shown in FIGS. **2**B and **2**C, may be arranged along the horizontal centerlines of the sidewalls of the tank **50**. The support assemblies **68** may be arranged along the vertical centerlines of the sidewalls of the tank **50**. The support assemblies **66** and **68** may provide support in-plane and normal to the side walls. For example, the support assemblies **66** arranged on the horizontal center line in FIG. **2**B may be configured to provide support in the vertical direction and support in the direction normal to the side wall while allowing relative movement of the tank in the horizontal direction. Likewise, the support assemblies **68** arranged on the vertical center line in FIG. **2**B may be configured as known to those of skill in the art to provide support in the horizontal direction and support the normal direction to the side wall while allowing relative movement of the tank in the vertical direction. The same arrangement may be applied to the support assemblies **66** and **68** shown in FIG. **2**C. As discussed in greater detail below, the basic structure for the support assemblies may be configured for use with both the support assemblies **60**, **62**, and **64** and the support assemblies (or anchor blocks) **66** and **68**.

As disclosed in U.S. patent application Ser. No. 11/353,222, filed on Feb. 14, 2006, which is hereby incorporated by reference in its entirely, the semi-membrane tank may be assembled with a support carriage, at least partially surrounding the semi-membrane tank and providing the structure to connect to the support assemblies attached to the top and sides of the semi-membrane tank. Once assembled, the semi-membrane tank and the support carriage may be moved or transported as a single pre-assembled unit. FIG. **3**A schematically illustrates an assembled semi-membrane tank **70** surrounded by a surrounding support structure or carriage **100**. As shown in FIG. **3**A, the tank may have a pipe tower **76** positioned to one side of the semi-membrane tank **70**. The tank **70** may also include a sidewall **72**, a bottom wall **73**, horizontal corner walls **75**, and vertical corner walls **74**. The semi-membrane tank **70** may be connected to the support structure **100** by an array of the support assemblies and the stiffeners (examples of which are shown in FIGS. **1** and **2**). The support assemblies and stiffeners may not be seen in FIG. **3**A due to the surround support structure **100**. The surrounding support structure or carriage **100** may be constructed from I-beams, T-beams or other such structures. Once assembled, the semi-membrane tank **70** and the supporting structure **100** may be transported to a final installation in a ship, barge or other structure.

FIG. **3**B schematically illustrates the assembled semi-membrane tank and supporting carriage **100** installed in walls **110** belonging to a ship, barge, or other permanent tank holding structure. The walls **110** may include transverse or longitudinal bulkheads surrounding at least partially surrounding the semi-membrane tank **70** and the support carriage **100**. It should be understood that the structure **110** may include other structures capable of holding a semi-membrane tank for purposes of holding or transporting a liquefied gas. For example, the structure **110** may also include a floating barge or land-based structure configured to hold or transport liquefied gases, such as LNG.

FIG. **4**A schematically illustrates a cross section of a portion of the structures shown in FIG. **3**B, including a portion of the semi-membrane tank **70**, three universal support assemblies **200**, a portion of a surrounding support structure **100**, and a portion of a supporting wall **110**. The universal support assemblies **200** may represent, as an example, three of the universal support assemblies shown on the side walls in FIGS. **1**, **2**B, and **2**C connecting the tank **20** to the surrounding support structure **100**. FIG. **4**A shows an array of stiffeners **120** arranged on and attached to the sidewall **72** of the tank **70**. As shown in the figure, the universal support assemblies **200** connect the structure **100** to the stiffeners **120**, effectively supporting the tank **70**. Also shown in FIG. **4**A, the tank **70** includes a series of insulation panels **130** installed along the bottom wall **73** and along the side wall **72** of the tank **70**. It should be understood that insulation may be provided on every wall of the semi-membrane tank.

FIG. **4**B schematically illustrates an example of one of the universal support assemblies shown in FIG. **4**A in accordance with embodiments of the invention. Generally, each universal support assembly **200** may include a support block **205** attached to the stiffeners **120** of the tank **70** using fasteners **240**. The assembly may include another support block **210** attached to the surrounding support structure **100** using fasteners **240**. Each of the support blocks **205** and **210** may include a circular or partially spherical opening machined or formed into the block to receive a link member **230**. The link member **230** may include spherical ball ends **231** and **232** configured to fit into the openings in the blocks **205** and **210**. The ball end **231** may be held in the block **205** using a keeper or retainer plate **215**. Likewise, the ball end **232** may be held in the block **210** using a keeper or retainer plate **220**. In one embodiment of the invention, the space for the universal support assembly **200** between the support structure **100** and the tank stiffeners **120** may be about 400 mm. The installation of the universal support assemblies **200** and the support structure **100** may be shimmed.

As the tank experiences thermal expansion and contraction, the link member **230** and the ball ends **231** and **232** will rotate in the support blocks **205** and **210** allowing the tank wall to move relative to the surrounding support structure. When acting together, the universal support assemblies **200** in FIG. **4**A will operate to allow substantially in-plane movement by expansion and contraction of a tank wall **22**, thereby avoiding the build-up of unacceptable thermal stresses, while providing axial load carrying capability in the link members **230**. Because of the ball and socket arrangement of the ball ends **231** and **232**, the universal support assemblies **200** allow unrestricted in-plane movement (360 degree in-plane movement) of the tank wall **70**. It should be understood that the in-plane movement of the tank wall **22** is accompanied by small movement of the tank wall **22** in the direction orthogonal to the tank wall due to the inherent rotational movement of the link members **230**. As will be appreciated by those of skill in the art, the movement orthogonal to the tank wall will be much smaller than any in-plane movement.

In order to maintain the low temperatures of the liquefied gases contained in the tank **20**, the supporting blocks **205** and **210** may have a low thermal conductivity in order to reduce heat loss, thereby ensuring that the specified boil-off rate for the containment system may be met. Laminated wood material, such as Lignostone produced by Roechling Haran in Gastonia, N.C., may be used as an insulating block. Other low thermal conductivity materials with good compressive strength, such as a many composite materials, may also be used for the support blocks **205** and **210**. The link member **230** may be fabricated from commercially available stainless steel, such as 304L stainless steel, or other such metal. A stainless steel link member **230** may function as a thermal break due to its lower coefficient of thermal conductivity than the aluminum tank material. The fasteners **240** may be made from stainless steel, K-monel, or other suitable high strength fastener material depending upon final strength requirements.

FIG. **5**A schematically illustrates a view of cylindrical vertical corners **74** of the tank **70** with portions of two sidewalls **72**. As shown in the figure, the stiffeners **120** are attached to the exterior of the sidewalls **72**. FIG. **5**B illustrates the "T" shaped cross-section of the stiffeners **120** that form the grid patterns shown in FIGS. **1**, **2**A, **2**B, and **2**C.

To illustrate the arrangement of the universal support assemblies around a vertical corner **74**, the universal support assemblies attach to the stiffeners **120** at the intersections of the grid pattern. It should be understood that the universal support assemblies **200** may be arranged on alternative patterns or locations. Additionally, the locations and the patterns of the stiffeners **120** may be changed and altered.

FIG. **6** schematically illustrates a plan view of a portion of a wall of the semi-membrane tank **70** and an example of a portion of the insulation that may be applied to the tank **70** and the stiffeners **120**. As shown, insulation panels **130** may be installed around the blocks **205** of the universal support assemblies **200**, on and between the stiffeners **120**. The insulation panels **130** may be configured to cover the walls of the tank **20** in order to reduce the boil-off rate to acceptable levels. The insulation panels **130** cover the entire length of the stiffeners **120** between the universal support assemblies **200**. Although not shown in FIG. **6**, insulation may be arranged to cover the entire tank **70**.

FIG. **7** schematically illustrates a cross-section of the portion of the tank wall shown in FIG. **6** along line A-A. The insulation panels **130** are installed on the tank **70**, including the placement of insulation panels between and on top of the "T" shaped stiffeners **120**. The insulation panels **130** cover the entire length of the stiffeners **120** between the universal support assemblies **200**. As shown in FIGS. **6** and **7**, no gap around the supporting blocks **205** is required on the tank walls because the blocks **205** and the ball ends **231** do not slide relative to the tank walls. Rather, the ball ends **231** rotate or pivot in a ball and socket configuration without restricting the placement of the insulation panels **130** or requiring a gap in the insulation. The insulation may be fabricated from either polyurethane or poly-isocyanurate foam panels, for example, and may be secured by shot studs to the tank walls.

FIG. **8** schematically illustrates an enlarged view of a cross-section of a universal support assembly **200** in accordance with one embodiment of the invention. Likewise, FIG. **9** schematically illustrates a perspective view of the same cross-section of the universal support assembly **200**. The ball and socket configuration formed between the ball ends **231** and **232** and the sockets formed by the combination of the supporting blocks **231** and **232** and the retainer plates **215** and **220** provides for movement in any direction and is not limited to a sliding motion along a groove as previously taught in the prior art. As shown in FIGS. **8** and **9**, the opening in the retainer plates **215** and **220** is undersized relative to the diameter of the ball ends **231** and **232**. It should be understood that the undersized opening in the retainer plates **215** and **220** may be sized with sufficient clearance to allow the rotation of the link members, thereby accommodating unrestricted expansion and contraction of the tank **20**. Because of the limitless range of motion between the link member and the blocks, it is not necessary to install the supporting blocks along radial lines of movement from the center of the tank. Such an arrangement reduces stresses induced in the tank structure and the surrounding supporting structure, reducing material fatigue and increasing usable tank life.

FIG. **10** schematically illustrates a plan view of the top of a supporting block **300**, which represents the support blocks **205** or **210**, for example, shown in the other figures. The block **300** includes through holes **310** for receiving the fasteners **240** and securing the retainer plate and the supporting blocks to their respective locations. Additionally, the block **300** includes an opening or hole **320**. The block **300** and the hole **320** may be machined out of a block of material or formed as a unitary element. The hole **320** may formed a simple cylindrical shape internal to the block **300** or may have a partial contoured surface at the bottom of the hole to match the shape and surface of the ball ends on the link members **230**.

FIG. **11** schematically illustrates a plan view of the top of a retainer plate **400**, which may represent the retainer plates **215** or **220**, for example, shown in the other figures. The retainer plate **400** may include through holes **410** for receiving the fasteners and securing the retainer plates and the supporting blocks to their respective locations. The retainer plate **400** also includes a hole or opening **420**, which serves as a retaining mechanism for the ball ends on the link members **230**. As shown in FIGS. **8** and **9**, the underside of the retainer plates may include beveled edges or a contoured surface around the opening **420**. The contoured surfaces around the underside of the opening **420** may be configured to match the shape and size of the ball ends in order to facilitate smooth rotation of the ball end.

Although the size and shape of the ball ends **231** and **232**, as well as the holes **320** and **420**, may differ depending on the location for installation, the size and shape of the elements may be standardized over large portions of the assembled semi-membrane tank in order to reduce part count and complexity of the installation. Additionally, the universal support assemblies may be assembled by including a slot in the retainer plate **400** (shown in dotted lines) sufficient to allow the center section of the link member to slide into the opening **420**. Once the link member **230** is positioned within the opening **420**, the retainer plate may be secured to the support block, forming the ball and socket arrangement of the universal support assembly. Alternatively, the ball ends **231** and **232** on the link member **230** may be fabricated as separate pieces and assembled once the retainer plates have been placed onto the link members **230**.

Additionally, it is contemplated that the ball and socket configuration discussed above may be easily modified for use as an anchored support assembly or an assembly configured to allow relative motion in only one direction, such as the support assemblies **46** in FIG. **1** and support assemblies **66** and **68** in FIG. **2**. FIG. **12** schematically illustrates a plan view of the top of a retainer plate **500** for use in an anchor support assembly. It is contemplated that the retainer plates on a universal support assembly **200** may include the retainer plate **500** shown in FIG. **12** mounted on the support block **300** shown in FIG. **10**. The retainer plate **500** may represent the retainer plates **215** or **220**, for example, shown in the other figures to create a support assembly that allows relative motion in only one direction. Generally, the retainer plate **500** may include through holes **510** for receiving the fasteners and securing the retainer plates and the supporting blocks to their respective locations. However, the retainer plate **500** may include a rectangular opening **520**, which serves as a retaining mechanism for the ball ends on the link members **230** and serves as a guide to the center section of the link member **230**. By sizing the slot opening **520** such that the width (W) of the rectangular opening **520** is approximately the diameter or width of the center section of the link member **230**, the rectangular opening **520** may be configured to allow movement in only one direction, in the direction of the length (L) of the rectangular opening **520**. The size and shape of the rectangular opening **520** may be changed depending on the desired amount of possible movement. By placing the a retainer plate **500** on one or more of the plates **215** or **220** shown in FIG. **8** or **9**, the support assembly **200** may be configured as a unidirectional support assembly as discussed with respect to support assemblies **46**, **66**, and **68** in FIGS. **1** and **2**. It should be understood that the retainer plate **500** may be used with link members having spherical ends.

As an alternative, a support assembly may be configured to allow relative movement in only one direction by assembling a support assembly from a support block having a slotted opening and a link member having rounded flat ends configured to slide into the slotted opening. FIG. **13** schematically illustrates a plan view of the top of a support block **600** configured for use in a unidirectional support assembly. As with the support block **300**, the support block **600** may include through holes **610** for receiving the fasteners and securing the retainer plates and the supporting blocks to their respective locations. FIG. **14** schematically illustrates a perspective view of an example of a link member **700** configured to be used with the support block **600** shown in FIG. **13**. The rounded and flat ends **710** and **720** of the link member **700** may be inserted into the rectangular opening **620**. Due to the rounded nature of the ends **710** and **720**, the link member **700** may rotate in only one direction. It should be understood that the support block **600** and the link member **700** may be used with either the retainer plate **400** or the retainer plate **500**. Although both ends of the link member **700** are configured to rotate only about a single axis, it should be understood that a support assembly may be configured with one end configured to support universal rotation (using retainer plate **400**, for example) and the other end of the link member configured to rotate substantially about only one axis (using retainer plate **500**, for example).

It should be understood that the support assemblies disclosed herein may be used with other tank arrangements and may be alternatively configured on the semi-membrane tank. Likewise, the size, number, and positioning of the support assemblies may be changed. It should also be understood that the semi-membrane tank and surrounding structures may be assembled using various methods. As discussed above, embodiments of the present invention may be employed on ships or floating structures or on other land-based structures capable of holding or transporting liquefied gases, such as LNG.

The embodiments described herein are examples of implementations of the invention. Modifications may be made to these examples without departing from the scope of the invention, which is defined by the claims, below.

What is claimed is:

1. A tank assembly comprising:

a tank comprising a wall having an external surface;

a first support block coupled to the external surface of the wall, the first support block having a first socket formed therein;

a support structure for the wall;

a second support block coupled to the support structure, the second support block having a second socket formed therein;

a link member having a first end received by the first socket and having a second end received by the second socket;

a first plate having a first hole extending through the first plate, wherein the link member passes through the first hole such that the first end of the link member fits into the first socket of the first support block, and wherein the first plate is coupled to the first support block to retain the first end of the link member in the first socket; and

a second plate having a second hole extending through the second plate, wherein the link member passes through the second hole such that the second end of the link member fits into the second socket of the second support block, and wherein the second plate is coupled to the second support block to retain the second end of the link member in the second socket.

2. The tank assembly of claim **1**, wherein the first end of the link member and the first socket form, at least in part, a first ball and socket joint.

3. The tank assembly of claim **2**, wherein the second end of the link member and the second socket form, at least in part, a second ball and socket joint.

4. The tank assembly of claim **1**, wherein the link member, the first support block, and the second support block are configured to allow the wall to move rotationally relative to the support structure.

5. The tank assembly of claim **1**, further comprising a stiffening member coupling the first support block to the wall.

6. The tank assembly of claim **1**, wherein:

the first plate is parallel to the wall; and

the first plate has a contoured surface around the first hole configured to match a shape and a size of the first end of the link member to retain the first end of the link member in the first socket.

7. The tank assembly of claim **1**, wherein the link member, the first support block, and the second support block are configured to allow 360 degree in-plane movement of the tank relative to the support structure.

8. The tank assembly of claim **1**, wherein:

the link member is rotationally coupled to the wall by the first support block and the first plate; and

the link member is rotationally coupled to the support structure by the second support block and the second plate.

9. A support arrangement for coupling a tank to a surrounding support structure, the tank having a tank wall, the support arrangement comprising:

a first support block for the tank wall, the first support block having a first socket formed therein;

a second support block for the support structure, the second support block having a second socket formed therein;

a link member having a first end configured to fit within the first socket and having a second end configured to fit within the second socket;

a first plate having a first hole extending through the first plate and configured to allow the link member to pass therethrough, the first plate coupled to the first support block to retain the first end of the link member in the first socket; and

a second plate having a second hole extending through the second plate and configured to allow the link member to pass therethrough, the second plate coupled to the second support block to retain the second end of the link member in the second socket;

wherein the link member, the first socket, and the second socket form two ball and socket joints to allow in-plane movement of the tank wall relative to the support structure.

10. The support arrangement of claim **9**, wherein:

the first plate is parallel to the tank wall when the first support block is coupled to the tank wall; and

the first plate has a contoured surface around the first hole configured to match a shape and a size of the first end of the link member to retain the first end of the link member in the first socket.

11. The support arrangement of claim **9**, wherein:

the first end of the link member and the first socket form a first ball and socket joint; and

the second end of the link member and the second socket form a second ball and socket joint.

12. The support arrangement of claim **9**, wherein the link member, the first support block, and the second support block are configured to allow unrestricted in-plane movement of the tank relative to the support structure.

13. The support arrangement of claim **9**, wherein:

the link member is rotationally coupled to the wall by the first support block and the first plate; and

the link member is rotationally coupled to the support structure by the second support block and the second plate.

14. An assembly comprising:

a tank having a tank wall;

a grid of stiffener members attached to an exterior of the tank wall;

a plurality of first support blocks supported by the grid of stiffener members, each of the plurality of first support blocks having a respective first socket formed therein;

a support structure external to the tank;

a plurality of second support blocks coupled to the support structure, each of the plurality of second support blocks having a respective second socket formed therein; and

a plurality of link members coupling the tank to the support structure, each of the plurality of link members having a first end retained within a respective one of the first sockets, and having a second end retained within a respective one of the second sockets;

wherein the plurality of first support blocks, the plurality of second support blocks, and the plurality of link members cooperate to provide universal support assemblies and anchor support assemblies for the tank wall;

wherein each of the universal support assemblies is configured to allow 360 degree in-plane movement of the tank wall relative to the support structure; and

wherein each of the anchor support assemblies is configured to allow in-plane movement of the tank wall relative to the support structure in only one direction.

15. The assembly of claim **14**, wherein the first end of each link member and the respective one of the first sockets form a respective ball and socket joint.

16. The assembly of claim **14**, wherein the second end of each link member and the respective one of the second sockets form a respective ball and socket joint.

17. The assembly of claim **14**, further comprising:

a plurality of first retaining plates coupled to the plurality of first support blocks to retain the second ends of the plurality of link members within the second sockets; and

a plurality of second retaining plates coupled to the plurality of second support blocks to retain the first ends of the plurality of link members within the first sockets.

18. The assembly of claim **17**, wherein:

each of the plurality of link members is rotationally coupled to the tank wall by a respective one of the plurality of first support blocks and by a respective one of the plurality of first retaining plates.

19. The assembly of claim **17**, wherein:

each of the plurality of link members is rotationally coupled to the support structure by a respective one of the plurality of second support blocks and by a respective one of the plurality of second retaining plates.

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